The South-Carolina Gazette.

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A DECLARATION

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the United Colonies of NORTH-AMERICA, now met in General Congress, at PHILADELPHIA, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their taking up Arms.

IF it was possible for men, who exercise their reason, to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully resistible, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of Great-Britain, some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of Great-Britain, however stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. —Yet, however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of Great-Britain, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies of governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and a harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of the wealth, strength and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister who so wisely and successfully directed the measures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared, that these colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his counsels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the British Empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions, that now shake it to its deepest foundations.— The new ministry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present victories without blood-shed, and all the easy emoluments of statutable plunder.—The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization; their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner, by his Majesty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations.—Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new power over them, have in the course of eleven years given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury, in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by charter, and secured by acts of its own legislature, solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of the colonists from legal trial, and in effect from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to England to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in all cases whatsoever." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it, is chosen by us; or is subject to our control or influence: but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised, would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion, as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrated with parliament, in the most mild and decent language. But administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do, sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was roused it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A Congress of Delegates from the United Colonies was assembled at Philadelphia, on the 5th Day of September last. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and also addressed our fellow-subjects of Great-Britain. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourse with our fellow subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth should supplant our attachment to liberty.—This, we flattered ourselves, was the ultimate step of the controversy: but subsequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies!

Several threatening expressions against the Colonies were inserted in his Majesty's speech; our petition, tho' we were told it was a decent one, that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both houses amongst a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their address, in the month of February, said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of Massachusetts-Bay; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his Majesty's subjects in several of the other Colonies; and therefore they besought his Majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to inforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."—Soon after the commercial intercourse of whole Colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, several of them were intirely prohibited from the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to General Gage.

Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished Peers and Commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause, to stay or even to mitigate the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on.—Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of London, of Bristol, and many other respectable towns, in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxations, where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising in our own mode the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the course of the last year, had taken possession of the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and still occupied it as a garison, on the 19th of April, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of persons, some of whom were officers and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord; where they set upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country suddenly assembled to repel this cruel aggression.—Hostilities thus commenced by the British troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boston being confined within that town by the General their Governor, and having in order to procure their dismission, entered into a treaty with him, it was stipulated that the said inhabitants having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteem sacred, the Governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers; detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their most valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

The General further emulating his ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these colonies, proceeds to "declare "them all either by name or description to be rebels "and traitors, to supersede the course of common law, "and instead thereof to publish and order the use and "exercise of the law martial."—His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charles-Town, besides a considerable number of houses in other places; our ships and vessels are seized; the necessary supplies of provisions are intercepted; and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is instigating the people of that province, and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reason to apprehend, that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief, a part of these colonies now feels, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword, and famine.—We are reduced to the alternative of chusing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. —The latter is our choice.—We have counted the cost of this contest, and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. Honour, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably waits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy, until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed of the means of defending ourselves. With hearts fortified with these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, declare, that exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficient Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ, for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved, to die Freemen rather than to live Slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them, we mean not to dissolve that Union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.—Necessity has not driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them.—We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great-Britain, and establishing independent states.—We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion, of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers, and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the Universe, we most devoutly implore his Divine Goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By Order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
Attested,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, *July 6th*, 1775.

An Evening School.

THE Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has opened an EVENING SCHOOL, at his House in Gadsden's-Alley, where he teaches READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC, both Vulgar and Decimal, also MENSURATION, GAUGING, Extraction of the SQUARE and CUBE ROOTS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HUTCHINS.

THE Subscriber hereby acquaints his Friends and the Public in general, That the present hard Times oblige him to decline his Business of Tavern-keeping, as he finds it impossible to collect his Debts in such a Manner as to be able to make proper Payment to his Creditors: He therefore gives this public Notice to those indebted to him, That unless they pay their respective Accounts, or give approved Security for the Amount of them, on or before the 25th of this Instant September, he will be under the Necessity of making Application, to the Charles-Town and other Committees, for Leave to recover their several Debts; this will be a very disagreeable Step to him, but, in the present Situation of his Affairs, an unavoidable one, as he is determined to have them settled as speedily as possible.

He has a large Quantity of excellent VINEGAR, fit for Pickles, to dispose of at 15s. per the single Gallon, or 12s. 6d. by the Quantity; excellent CLARET in Bottles, at 14l. per Dozen, and a Quantity of empty Bottles. CHARLES RAMADGE.

N. B. The Tavern will be shut up the first Day of October next.

To be Sold by public Outcry,

On the 1st Tuesday in November next,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Esq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the said Land is inferior to none on *Pedee*, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving approved Security, to

DANIEL BRITTON, } *Executors.*
FRANCIS BRITTON, }

JOHN PENTON, informs me of a bay MARE, about 12 Years old, trots naturally, and branded on the near Shoulder H.

WILLIAM SMALL, informs me of a black Mare, about 10 Years old, 13 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder X, on the Buttock X, and on the off Shoulder J D.

JAMES JONES, informs me of a black Mare, 7 Years old, with a Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock BH.

The Owners of the above Strays, must prove their Property before ANDREW NEEL, J. P.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Chamber Town, September 28, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT GEORGE ROUPELL, Esq; having contumaciously violated an Order of this Committee, of the 22d of August last, be no longer considered as intitled to Protection from this Committee, out of his own House; and that this Resolution be forthwith made public.

Ordered, That Mr. Roupell be immediately served with a Copy of the above Resolve.

By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of HENRY FEARN, are required to make immediate Payment; and those to whom the Estate is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, to JOHN GOUGH.

WILLIAM BOWLES, of Combahee, tells a brown bay Mare, nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands and a half high, branded, but obscurely, hath a yearling Colt of the same Colour.

Also a Flea-bitten Gelding, near thirteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock U, paces a little, and is aged. The Property to be proved before

Aug. 14. 1775. THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,

A HOUSE in Union-Street; and on the 25th of September the House late in the Possession of Mr. Hicklin, the Corner of Gadsden's Alley, in Elliott-Street; and on the first of October, the House lately possessed by John M'Queen, Esq; in Trade-Street; and on the 25th of December, the Tenement now occupied by Aaron Loocock, Esq; in Broad-Street. Apply to

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE.

Brought to the Work House,

Sept. 23, 1775. A Negro Wench of the Mandingo Country; says her Name is SALLY, but cannot tell her Master's Name. She is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, both Ears bored, and has her Country Marks on each of her Arms; has on a white Negro Cloth Wrapper and Petticoat. Taken up ten Miles from Town.

On Wednesday last arrived in this Harbour, in eight Weeks and five Days, from Falmouth, the Swallow Packet, Capt. Copeland, by whom we have the following Advices:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CARTHAGENA, (SPAIN) *May* 23.

THE different troops that are to embark at this port daily arrive here, and the horse and baggage are continually sending on board. This expedition will probably sail from hence within a fortnight at farthest, and consists of 400 transports, and 36 or 40 men of war. The Sieur de Cafrejon, is commander in chief of the fleet, and Lieut. Gen. O'Reilly commands the land forces, which amount to 20,000 men, including Infantry and Cavalry.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 6.

"It is not known here whither the Spanish fleet is bound. Most certainly it is on some very extraordinary expedition, and will as certainly bring on a war, more especially if Choiseul comes into play again, which there is a very great likelihood of soon being the case. If Choiseul should not, the Archbishop of Toulouse most assuredly will."

PARIS, June 14. By Letters from Rheims we are informed, that on the 11th instant, the day appointed for the Coronation of his Most Christian Majesty, the places in the cathedral were filled by six o'clock in the morning; and at seven his Majesty appeared, when the ceremony began, which was performed by the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, and ended a little before one; the whole having been conducted with the greatest magnificence and regularity.

PARIS, *June* 19. Our King will go into mourning for the Queen of Denmark, only as sister of his Britannick Majesty, the Court of Denmark (the late Queen's Children excepted) wearing it only in that Quality, and not having treated her as Queen, since her separation from the King, though her Children are heirs to the Throne.

AMSTERDAM, June 27. It is said, with some degree of certainty, that a plan of reconciliation is upon the tapis between the Courts of London and Copenhagen; according to which, his Danish Majesty is to marry a sister of her Britannick Majesty. They add, that the King of Prussia is the author of that plan.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 20. We hear the following six Regiments of foot are ordered to get ready to embark for America; the 15th regiment, commanded by Major General Sir C. Thompson; 17th, by Col. Eyre Massy; 45th, by Major General Thomas Earle; 52d, by Lieutenant General Lord John Murray; 46th, by the Hon. Col. John Vaughan; and 55th, by Major General Richard Earl of Cavan.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

ON Saturday morning, when the express arrived at Lord Dartmouth's office, with dispatches from General Gage, at Boston; the same were forwarded by a messenger to his Majesty at Kew, and at the same time notices were sent to Lord North, Lord Gower, and the Secretaries of State, of the arrivals of the said dispatches, several of whom went immediately to Kew, and had a conference with his Majesty on the subject of them.

By advices from several provinces of America, we learn, that it was determined, that one man in ten should be sent to oppose the regulars in their unjust attempts to enslave the colonies.—Such was the spirit of the people in every district, that all of them unanimously insisted on setting out immediately to fight the enemy. It was with much ado that the more prudent people could prevent whole provinces from being entirely defeated and unpeopled, as the inhabitants all rose like one man, and called out to be led against the common enemy.

The reduction of the colonies, and appointing governors of the territorial jurisdiction in India, will finally complete the Dignity of the British crown, and the slavery of the British nation; the Dignity will be then purchased.

To such a pitch of insolence is popery risen, in consequence of the strange encouragement given by G——t, as being best suited to the views of despotism, that printed bills are stuck up in the public places of this metropolis and its environs, exhorting people to embrace the Romish religion.

JUNE 17.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that the Spaniards, who for some time past had not molested the English ships in that part, have begun again to use the same insults as formerly; the captains of several vessels that lately arrived there, give an account of being boarded by the Spanish Guarda Costas, and if not deprived of the most valuable part of their cargo, they have been plundered of all their live stock and most of their other provisions.

A correspondent desires we would inform the public, that the generals Clinton, Howe, and Burgoyne, carried with them terms of accommodation to the Americans, by which the right of taxation was to be given up, and some douceurs to be distributed among the leading men. The terms being exceeding low, and the bribes exceeding high, the ministers made no doubt they would be accepted. This accounts for Lord North's declaration, when he said, the dispute with America would end speedily, happily, and without bloodshed.

The letters from Paris by yesterday's mail, bring a confirmation of the Duke d'Aiguillon's being ordered to go to his country seat within two hours after he received that notice, instead of attending at the coronation of the King, as he proposed to do. At the same time letters of invitation were presented to all the nobility to be present at that ceremony.

The Cabinet, we are assured, are much divided respecting America, but, it is believed, that conciliating measures will prevail, as a certain great personage has expressed his very great uneasiness at the present troubles in that country.

JUNE 19.

Captain Riddell, of the Bedborough, gives an account, that on the 24th of March last, whilst he was at St. Helena, the British King arrived at that island from Bengal with advices, that General Clavering, the Judges, and Council, were safely arrived at Bengal.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June 16.

"Yesterday an express arrived here from the Admiralty, with orders for the following six ships of the line to be got ready with great expedition, viz. the Neptune, of 90 guns—Superb, 74—Firm, 64—Essex, 64—and Windsor and America, of 60 guns.——The destination of the above ships is kept a secret.

"It is reported here, that Admiral Sir Thomas Pye is to hoist his flag on board the Neptune.

"The Kent, Dublin, and Albion, are ordered round here from Plymouth, to join the above fleet."

Orders are given from the Ordnance office for a fresh supply of arms and ammunition to be shipped off with all expedition for Boston, for the use of the forces which are ordered to join General Gage.

It remains no longer a secret that Lord Sandwich was sent for from Portsmouth to attend the council held at Lord North's, in consequence of some alarming intelligence received from Admiral Gayton, Commander in chief on the Jamaica station.

Several bomb vessels have received orders to be got in readiness with the utmost expedition for immediate service.

By the Elector Palatine's death there will most probably be a war in Germany, as the King of Prussia claims that Electorate. The Emperor has a similar claim; and France intends to espouse and strenuously support the Duke des Deux Point's pretensions to the same Electorate.

It is said that four Hanoverian Regiments are expected in Ireland, orders having been sent to Hanover some time since for that purpose.

JUNE 20.

It is believed, in case matters should have been pushed to extremities, General Gage was entrusted with powers from home, to treat upon a plan of temporary accommodations with the Malcontents, 'till the final determination of the British Parliament should be known.

Nothing can more evince the utility of the Colonies to the Mother-country, than, that in less than twelve months, Three Millions of bushels of Wheat have been exported from America to England alone, besides Flour.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 16. The shipwrights that work task in the Dock yard have not been at work since Wednesday morning, on account of their not being allowed more for their work: And are determined (having bound themselves under articles) not to go to work again upon the task, without being allowed more money for it.

Letters from Plymouth advise, that the men there have done the same. They have wrote to other dock yards, and suppose they will follow their example.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth.

"Last night an express came from London, and brings orders for all the men of war that are ready for sea to sail immediately for Spithead, and there to wait till they are joined by some more ships from Plymouth and Chatham.

"Those few men that have been discharged out of this dock-yard have left the town, and decoyed away with them several others, which were esteemed good workmen. It is believed that they are gone for France.

"This morning between 300 and 400 of the shipwrights have left their work, and will not set to again, unless their wages are raised to 2s. 6d. per day.

JUNE 22.

The opinion of one of the Cabinet Council, at their last meeting on American Affairs, was delivered in the following Words: "I should be for withdrawing the "Troops, blocking up their ports, and leaving them to "starve among themselves, in time, but that our mer"chants on this side would be losers of two millions in "arrears."

Ten guineas have been given in several places in the city to receive one hundred if war was declared against Spain in the course of six months, and twenty to receive the last mentioned sum, if declared against France or Spain in the same time.

Letters from Gibraltar give an account that the Spanish Fleet was arrived at Algiers, and had begun to bombard the town, and beat down some of their works lately erected, which threw the Algerines into such Confusion, that the Dey sent to the Spanish Admiral, and desired a conference, which was agreed to; and the Dey was to send some of his principal officers on board the Admiral's ship, as soon as he would send them passports.

A Letter from Madrid mentions, an accidental discovery having lately been made, from which the greatest commercial advantages are expected; as by recent letters from the Havannah there is advice, that a ship from the South Seas, having put into a part of the continent south of Brazil, the watering people on shore found the land covered with Salt-petre, spontaneously spread on the surface. Samples of it have been sent over, which are found equal to the best imported from the East-Indies.

Yesterday five frigates, viz. the Milford, Capt. Braithwait; the Salebay, Capt. Bellew; the Lizard, Capt. Hamilton; the Alfreon, Capt. Atkins; and the Acathos, Capt. Mountry, were put into commission by the Lords of the Admiralty, it was also the Hawke and Beaver sloops.

The whole of the military now serving in the different parts of the British empire amounts to about 51,000 effective men; that is to say, 18,000 on the British Establishment, stationed in America, the West-Indies, and the fortresses of Gibraltar, and Minorca; 15,000 stationed in Ireland, or paid by that Kingdom, and the late augmentation amounting to 3000 men.

The Scotch and Lord Sandwich, say, the Americans dare not fight. How happens it that Major Small was wounded in the neck, dangerously, by a provincial's bayonet? Was this done from an ambuscade? from behind a wall? or a hedge? or how was it? The ministers will not tell.—They have not put him among the wounded in the Gazette; yet the fact is so.

JUNE 24.

The following article we received from a correspondent on the veracity of whose account we can in general depend:

Lord Chatham has been applied to with a request that he would form a conciliatory plan for our Colonies, which he has utterly refused to do; without a total change of administration, the dissolution of the present Parliament, and a repeal of all acts which have given offence to the Americans.

On Wednesday next the 28th of this present month, His Majesty's ship Stirling-Castle, a fine new ship of 64 guns, will be launched from the Dock-yard at Chatham.

A new ship of 74 guns, is ordered to be built upon the Stirling-Castle's slip, and to be named the Montague.

Orders are also received here for a new ship of 20 guns, and a sloop of 14, to be built in this Dock-yard, upon the two new slips which have lately been made here.

His Majesty's ship Victory, of 100 guns, now in dock, allowed to be the largest in the Royal-navy, will require a greater repair than was expected, and it is thought will not be ready to go out of the dock 'till August next. Many people of distinction have been here to see her since she has been in the dock.

JUNE 27.

The shipwrights belonging to the dock-yards are all gone to work again; Lord Sandwich has taken the task work away, and they work as they usually did.

A number of frigates are ordered to be put into commission immediately, which are to cruize round the coast of America.

On Saturday evening an order arrived at the tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 stand of small arms; the place of their destination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be sent to Virginia.

It is now confidently reported that parliament will meet for a few days in the month of August, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical state of America into consideration.

A small squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and one frigate, is ordered to be fitted out forthwith to cruize between Cape Florida and the West end of Cuba, for the defence and security of the English navigation in the Gulph.

It has been a matter of deliberation for some time, whether it is most expedient to transport to America a body of his Majesty's Hanoverian Troops, or raise 5000 Highlanders for that purpose?

JUNE 29.

Recruiting parties have within these few days set off for Scotland, in order to raise two regiments of Highlanders, which are to embark for America as soon as possible.—*By which it should seem that honourable service is at length determined in favour of the Scotch.*

The intentions of administration to hire, and send foreign mercenaries to America, in order to reduce that country, shews pretty plainly the systematic designs of those men, and the perfect correspondence there is between the plan laid down, and the mode of execution intended. Englishmen will be tender of Englishmen. They secretly abhor any thing which wears the most distant appearance of slavery or arbitrary power. They never will be brought to act with alacrity, nor fight with zeal in a cause, which is as contrary to their current opinions, as it is reluctant to their nature. It is from this invincible propensity to liberty, and this abhorrence of measures directly or indirectly subversive of it, that England has for almost a century preserved her liberties, in the midst of a standing army, because that army has been composed of natives alone; and by the same mode of reasoning we may well presume, that all the other nations of Europe have for the greatest part lost theirs, because they have been compelled to surrender them, by armies of foreign mercenaries, hired on the occasion, or kept in constant pay.

An order is given for the three regiments of foot-guards to be draughted off in order to be sent to Ireland.

Friday night an express arrived at the victualling-office at Plymouth, to set another oven at work to bake fourteen suits a day (a suit is an hundred weight) for the service in America, as all their supplies must come from England.

By some letters from Nova Scotia, and some circumstances in that province, it is believed that Colony will join the general confederacy of the other colonies.

It was currently said yesterday, at the West-end of the town, that General Gage and the troops at Boston would immediately receive orders to return home.

The Cabinet at length begin to entertain a very strong jealousy of the Spanish armaments, and the more so, as they have received authentic intelligence, that they continue to be carried on with equal vigour, though the professed intentions when they first set on foot, have been effectually carried into execution.

The following piece of extraordinary intelligence may be depended upon as absolute fact.—The Chambre, Capt. Smith, of Whitehaven, arrived at Alicant on the 18th of May last, and the 20th was impressed by the Spanish Commissary of war, into the service of the King of Spain, as a Transport Ship, to carry stores; and on the 26th she sailed from Alicant full of straw, bound for Cathagena: Two Dutchmen sailed about the same time in the same situation, and with the same loading.—When Captain Smith was impressed, he went to the British Consul and entered a protest; the Consul immediately waited upon the Commissary of war, in order to release the vessel, when he was informed that the business was such, that if Captain Smith refused to go at the freight offered, he would be compelled to sail. The former part of the conditions was accepted, and he sailed as abovementioned. He had been informed, that at that time there was a fleet of 600 ships at Cathagena, and that he was to leave that place along with them on the 24th instant; but their destination was a secret. This is the substance of Captain Smith's letter to his merchant in Whitehaven.

The warmest advocates for Administration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at sea, or ready to put to sea at a few days notice, than

Great-Britain by its utmoſt efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months. The united or confederate Fleets amounting to 91 men of war of the line, and the moſt ſanguine promiſes of the firſt Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the above mentioned period, that is to ſay, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the courſe of the year. Such is the humiliating ſtate of Great-Britain, once the miſtreſs and great arbitreſs of the ocean.

At the concluſion of the laſt war Great Britain had a greater naval force fit for actual ſervice than all Europe beſides, by its utmoſt efforts, could be able to fit out and man properly in the ſpace of two years.

We are well aſſured that the garriſon of Gibraltar does not at preſent amount to 2000 men, independent of thoſe in the hoſpital and non-effectives.

The laſt time the Spaniards attacked Gibraltar was in the year 1727, when they were repulſed, purely by the bravery of the troops, and the gallantry of the officers, there being at the time very well-grounded ſuſpicions, that the miniſtry would not at all have been diſpleaſed if it had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A remonſtrance has been received this week from the States-General, ſaid to be on account of two Dutch Merchant-Ships being detained at New-York by one of our men of war. It ſeems they had firelocks and ammunition on board; ſuppoſed for the Americans.

JUNE 30.

This day the Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, in conſequence of the King's appointment laſt Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words: "May "it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord "Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London "in Common Hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, "humbly to know your Majeſty's royal will and plea-"ſure when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive upon "the throne, their humble addreſs, remonſtrance and pe-"tition." His Majeſty replied, "You will pleaſe to "to take notice, that I will receive their addreſs, remon-"ſtrance and petition, on Friday next [to-morrow] at "the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then ſaid, "Your "Majeſty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery "in Common-Hall aſſembled, have reſolved not to pre-"ſent their addreſs, remonſtrance and petition, unleſs "your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on "the throne." The King anſwered, "I am ever ready "to receive addreſſes and petitions, but I am the judge "where.

The Common-Hall meet again on Tueſday to receive the report of the election of the Sheriffs, and the King's anſwer.

JULY 6.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed the King in the following Words: "may it pleaſe your Majeſty, "we are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery "of the city of London in Common-Hall aſſembled, "to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into "Majeſty's hands, in their name, their reſolutions agreed "to in Common Hall, on the 24th of June laſt, and of "the 4th inſtant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the following reſolutions only into the King's hand, which he received without ſaying a word.

At a Meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, on Tueſday the 4th of July, 1775.

Reſolved, That the King is bound to hear the petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the ſubject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Reſolved, that his Majeſty's anſwer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Reſolved, That ſuch denial renders the right of petitioning the throne, recognized and eſtabliſhed by the revolution, of no effect.

Reſolved, that whoever adviſed his Majeſty, directly or indirectly, to refuſe hearing the humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition of this court, on the throne, is equally an enemy to the happineſs and ſecurity of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the people.

Reſolved, That the following inſtruction be given to our repreſentatives in Parliament:

Gentlemen,

You are inſtructed by the Livery in Common-Hall aſſembled, to move immediately on the next meeting of parliament, for an humble addreſs from the houſe of commons to his Majeſty, requeſting to know who were the adviſers of thoſe fatal meaſures, which have planted popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a civil war, to the ſubverſion of the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, the ruin of our moſt valuable commerce, and the deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſubjects. To know who were the adviſers of a meaſure ſo dangerous to his Majeſty's happineſs, and the rights of his people, as refuſing to hear the petitions and complaints of his ſubjects. You are further inſtructed, gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and adviſers of thoſe meaſures, that by bringing them to public juſtice, evil counſellors may be removed from before the King, his Throne may be eſtabliſhed, the rights of the people be vindicated, and the whole empire reſtored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and ſafety. RIX.

The following is the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance, agreed to by the Common Hall on the 24th of June, and intended to have been delivered to the King on the Throne.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall aſſembled:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

"We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute theſe meaſures.

"We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is, to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; that the exerciſe of deſpotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the characters and ſafety of this country.

"As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-ſubjects; we are perſuaded that by the ſacred, unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty, and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights ought to be reſiſted; we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of theſe conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſable duty to God, from whom thoſe rights are derived to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands unviolated and unimpaired.

"We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty, that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

"Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: We have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief: Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of their ſlaughtered fellow ſubjects.

"Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

"If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a Majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majeſty; it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a repreſentative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence, which though procured by your Miniſters, is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

"In ſuch a ſituation, your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves, at every hazard, to bring thoſe who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures to the juſtice of this country, and of the much-injured colonies.

"We have already ſignified our perſuaſion that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your Throne is ſurrounded by men, avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people: Such confidence cannot be obtained by miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a parliament, choſen under a national deluſion, inſidiouſly raiſed, by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution.

"Your petitioners, therefore, again pray and beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and counſels forever; to diſſolve a parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to Popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in miniſters, whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to their wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundations of general liberty. RIX.

A report gains ground at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh armament is actually intended againſt Gibraltar; and that advices have been received in the courſe of the preſent week, which leave it no longer a matter of doubt.

An extraordinary expreſs has been diſpatched to the Engliſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, relative to the behaviour of the Spaniſh veſſels in the Mediterranean in ſtopping and ſearching Engliſh merchants ſhips.

JULY 7.

It is ſaid that General Gage has written in the moſt preſſing terms either to be recalled, or have 15,000 men ſent him.

We are aſſured from good authority, that the Miniſter has preſſed warmly within theſe few days for permiſſion to reſign, but has been peremptorily refuſed, ſo perfectly is his royal maſter convinced of, and pleaſed with his ſervices.

On the 4th inſt. a Common Hall was held at Gildhall, at which were preſent the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Alderman Hayley, Lewis, Lee, Bull, Thomas, Rawlinſon, and Newnham. After the buſineſs of the election of Sheriffs was gone through, the ſucceſsful candidates, Hayley and Newnham, addreſſed the Hall in general ſpeeches, which were received by the livery with great applauſe.

The matter reſpecting the remonſtrance then came on, and his Majeſty's anſwer to the Sheriffs was read, and received with every mark of diſdain.

Several reſolutions were then read, and on the holding up of hands were carried with only ten diſſentients. The firſt, ſecond, and third, were reſpecting the right of petitioning the Throne, nearly the ſame as thoſe offered on midſummer-day.

The fourth was, that his Majeſty's anſwer to the Sheriffs was evaſive, and diſgraceful to the citizens and corporation of London.

Fifth, That the reſolution of this day, as well as the King's anſwer, be entered in the city records.

Sixth, That a copy of the reſolutions of the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Livery in Common Hall aſſembled, as well on Midſummer-day, as this day, ſigned by the Town clerk, be delivered by the Sheriffs into the King's own hand.

We hear that orders were diſpatched on Thurſday laſt to General Carleton to come down acroſs the Lakes from Canada, with the Regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New England, while General Gage is to preſs the Inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne, with another body of five thouſand Men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the Province of New-York, to intercept any aids that may be ſent from the Southern Provinces.

Three Frigates, and a line of battle Ship, are ordered to cruize on the coaſt of South-Carolina, while a Bomb-Ketch, under their protection, is to lie before Charles-Town to awe that town and prevent the people, at their peril, from ſending any aid to the Boſtonians. The ſame precautions are to be uſed with reſpect to Virginia and Maryland.

Advice was yeſterday morning received, that a French ſhip of war, of 40 guns, having got on the fiſhing-banks of Newfoundland, was ordered off to her proper limits, by an Engliſh frigate; and upon refuſal an engagement enſued, when the Frenchman was obliged to ſtrike, after loſing all her maſts in the action.

A letter from Verſailles ſays, the French Miniſtry have juſt iſſued orders for a fleet of ten ſail of the line, five frigates, two bombs, and a number of tranſports, to be fitted out with all expedition.

Sailing orders were on Saturday diſpatched from the Admiralty for three men of war to proceed immediately to join Admiral Gayton on the Jamaica ſtation.

We are well informed that ſome Spaniſh Agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This ſhews that the Spaniards intend availing themſelves of our unhappy diſputes with the Americans, by ſupplying them with ſuch goods as they will not import from us.

From the North-Carolina Gazette.

PROVIDENCE, (*Rhode-Iſland*) July 31. A very heavy firing, near Boſton, was heard the night before laſt, and yeſterday morning. The ſame night a detachment of 300 men marched from Roxbury to complete the deſtruction of the Light-Houſe.

By ſome perſons who came here laſt evening, and this morning, from Roxbury, we are told, that the firing was univerſal from all the enemy's works, ſhips and floating batteries, and that a party of regulars ſallied out of Boſton, forced our advanced centinels to retreat, burned the George Tavern and another houſe and barn on the Neck; ſeveral of the party took that opportunity to deſert. From Cambridge we have a report that the enemy, under cover of a field of corn, had begun an entrenchment, which they carried on ſome time before they were diſcovered; they were attacked by our people with muſketry, and a ſmart firing kept up on both ſides, till the enemy at laſt were obliged to retreat.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 3.

Paper currency is ſtruck, by order of the Continental Congreſs, to the amount of three millions of dollars, and part of it is already in circulation. The bills are from one dollar to twenty dollars each.

Advices have been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France, that the Spaniards had actually commenced hoſtilities in Portugal, and that a large Spaniſh fleet was ſeen paſſing between Granada and Trinidada about 12 days ago.

Capt. Miller who arrived at St. Euſtatia from Amſterdam, 3 days before Capt. Shaw (who brought the above) ſailed, aſſured him, the States were buſy in fitting a fleet of 32 ſail of the line; that eight of them were ready for the ſea before he ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed they intended to act againſt the Spaniards; that all the Captains of the Dutch ſhips in the different ports of the Weſt-Indies had orders to make the beſt of their way home, and to be vigilant on their voyage.

AUGUST 10. Laſt night an expreſs arrived from Cambridge, which it is ſaid brings advice that General Pribble had brought an account that ſix tranſports, employed at Caſco-Bay to procure forage and proviſions for General Gage's army, had been ſurprized by 300 of the provincials in whale boats; five out of ſix of them were taken and ſecured in ſhoal water. Moſt of the men belonging to the tranſports were foraging aſhore when the attack was made. We are alſo told, that the riflemen had in one day killed ten of the reconnoitring party; and it is added likewiſe, that they have killed three field officers. A centry was killed at 253 yards diſtance.

Laſt Tueſday the firſt diviſion of Col. M'Dougal's battalion of provincial troops ſailed, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ritzema, to join Major-General Schuyler, at Tyconderoga.

Laſt Sunday an expreſs arrived from Suffolk county on Long-Iſland, with information that a number of tranſports, with a conſiderable body of troops, from Boſton, under convoy of five Ships of war, had appeared off Montock Point; that an officer landed, and requeſted to purchaſe a number of cattle and ſheep, which was refuſed. We hear that the officers of the county militia marched a large body of men to the place of their landing; and on Tueſday laſt, Major General Wooſter, with the Connecticut forces, left their encampment at Haerlem, croſſed Eaſt-river at Hoorn's Hook, and marched with expedition to act in concert with the militia.

On Tueſday a ſecond expreſs arrived in town from Long-Iſland, and informs us that 15 men of war and tranſports were lying at anchor in Oyſter-Pond bay, near Gardiner's iſland, but had not landed any of their men at four o'clock on Monday evening, when the expreſs came away.

NORFOLK, (VIRGINIA) Auguſt 16.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, That two veſſels of 16 guns each, had lately arrived in their river, with a very large ſupply of gunpowder; which had been ſafely landed, and ſecured for the uſe of the country. He alſo adds, that the inhabitants of that city had completely fitted out and manned ſix row gallies, and had many more on the ſtocks, which would be a ſufficient defence for that important place againſt any attempts that may be made againſt it by water; while their exemplary diligence in training and forming their men for military ſervice, give us great reaſon to believe they will be able to cope with any foreign power that may dare to attack them by land.

A Copy of General Lee's Letter, declining the Interview propoſed by General Burgoyne.

Cambridge, Head-Quarters, July 11.

GENERAL LEE's compliments to General Burgoyne—would be extremely happy in the interview he ſo kindly propoſed—but as he perceives that General Burgoyne has already made up his mind on this great ſubject, and as it is impoſſible that he (General Lee) ſhould ever alter his opinion, he is apprehenſive that the interview might create thoſe jealouſies and ſuſpicions, ſo natural to a people ſtruggling in the deareſt of all cauſes, that of their liberty, property, wifes, children, and their future generations. He muſt therefore defer the happineſs of embracing a man whom he moſt ſincerely loves, until the ſubverſion of the preſent tyrannical miniſtry and ſyſtem, which he is perſuaded muſt be in a few months, as he knows Great-Britain cannot ſtand the conteſt. He begs General Burgoyne will ſend the letters his aid-de-camp has for him. If Gardiner is aid-de-camp, he deſires his love to him.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 19.

THE exceſſive and almoſt continual rains for ſome time paſt, have not only retarded the harveſt, but done great injury to the Corn, Rice, and Indico.—So wet a ſeaſon was ſcarce ever known in this province.

The Letter to General Burgoyne ſhall have a Place in our next.

Advertiſements omitted in this Paper, muſt call to be inſerted next Week.

Charles-Town, September 18, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD."

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the Northern Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and Carolina Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both used by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves must weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	2	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	4	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commissary-General.*

WE, the Subscribers, appointed Collectors of the POOR-TAX, for the Parish of *St. John's*, Berkley-County, GIVE NOTICE, to all Persons, Residents as well as Non-Residents, who are possessed of Lands, Slaves, or Monies at Interest, That they are assessed by the Vestry of the said Parish, in the Sum of 2*s.* for every Hundred Acres of Land;—2*s.* for every Slave; and 1*s.* for every Hundred Pounds at Interest; which Tax they are required to pay either of us, on or before the *First* Wednesday in *November* next; after which Day, Executions will be issued against all Defaulters.

EDWARD HARLESTON,
PETER WHITTEN,
GABRIEL GIGNILLIATT,
THOMAS GILES.

BONNEAU & WILSON,

At their Store in BROAD-STREET,

Continue to sell, at their usual LOW ADVANCE, *for* CASH, *and have still on Hand,*

A VARIETY of Lustrings, Brocades, and India Taffaties; black, blue, pink, green and white flowered and plain Peelongs; figured and plain Modes; black and white Gauzes; Catgut; low-priced Humhums; very cheap Jackonet; book and stripe Muslins; black, blond and Thread Laces and Edgins; neat Fringe for Muslins; Garland, French Trimmings; black and white Patent Net; Net Hoods; Tambour Suits of Muslins and single Aprons; Handkerchiefs and Ruffles; worked Lawn Aprons and Ruffles; striped and plain 6-4 Lawn for Aprons; Childrens and Womens Strays; Boys black Sattin Caps and Feathers; Chip and Cane Hats; Pavillion Gauze; corded, figured and fine India Dimities; very cheap Marseilles Quilting and Bed Quilts; Persian and Sattin quilted Coats; black and coloured Silk Gloves and Mits; Men, Women, and Childrens Silk, Cotton and Thread Hose; fine Irish Linens, very low for CASH; napkinning, tabling, and clouting Diapers and Damasks; Ounce, Pound, flourishing and marking Threads; India Cottons; Tapes, Pins, Fig-Blue, Starch, Hair Powder, &c. &c.

BROADCLOTHS, Casimers, and Princes Stuffs, with fashionable Trimmings; Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, Shalloons; Mens and Boys black and white Beaver Hats; neat Stripes for Waistcoats, check Shirts, Osnabrug Trowsers, Buckram, Cotton Romals, &c.—China, Glass-Ware, very low, Pewter, sweet Oil, Pickles, Cyder, Porter, &c. &c. &c.

ALL those that are indebted to the Subscribers, either by Bond, Note, or for Goods sold them for Account of the Planters, are desired immediately to call and settle with them, to their Satisfaction, that they may be enabled to settle with those that have been kind enough to employ them.—There is many that we are acquainted with, are not generous enough to allow Interest on their Accounts, after long standing;—From those Considerations, and the present Situation of Affairs, we call on every Person to discharge their respective Debts, or to settle by Bond;—we hope due Notice will be taken of this, otherwise it will be considered that they design to take Advantage of the Times.

JOHN COGDELL, & Co.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has taken a House in *King-Street*, between *Queen* and *Broad Streets*, where he intends carrying on the PERUKE MAKING and HAIR DRESSING BUSINESS; He flatters himself that he shall be able to give Satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their Custom, which will be thankfully received by their Humble Servant,

RICHARD BELL.

Dorchester, July 5, 1775.

THIS is for the last Time to desire all those who are anyways indebted to JAMES WHITE, late of *Neilson's-Ferry*, deceased, that they make immediate Payment; and those to whom the said deceased is indebted, are desired to deliver in their Accounts, properly attested, without Delay, as the Affairs of the Estate require to be immediately settled.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

ADAM WESTONE, informs me of a grey GELDING, about ten Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Shoulder $\frac{W}{M}$ in one, and on the off Shoulder JH in one.

JOSEPH COOK, of a grey MARE, about five or six Years old, thirteen Hands and an half high; branded on the mounting Buttock MR, and on the mounting Side of her Head S.

JOHN MILLER, jun. of a bay GELDING, about thirteen Hands and an half high, fifteen or eight Years old; branded on the off Buttock $\frac{T}{S}$.

JACOB WANNAMACHER, jun. of a Chesnut roan MARE, with a blaze Face, has a Bell about her Neck, about nine or ten Years old, thirteen Hands high; branded on the off Buttock TF in one.

Also, An old black GELDING, about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock J A, and on the off Buttock JHS in one.

The Owners of the said Strays, must prove their Property, at Orangeburgh, before

May 22d, 1775. LEWIS GOLSAN, J. P.

THE Subscriber has just completed TWO NEW TENEMENTS, very pleasantly situated in *Allen-Street*, near *Meeting-Street*, which are to LET at an easy Rent, and may be entered on immediately. They are very convenient for a small Family, and are accommodated with a good Kitchen, large Yard, and room for a Garden, with a Well of good Water. Please apply to JOHN WEBB,

Who has lost within these few Days, a Bunch of small KEYS. Whoever may have found the same, and will return them, shall be thankfully rewarded.

TO BE LET, and may be entered upon the First of October next,

OUR well-known TAVERN in *Broad-Street*, now in the Possession of Mr. *Charles Ramadge*. Enquire of

MANSELL & CORBETT.

To be LET,

(And may be entered on immediately)

THE PASTURE and HOUSE up the Path, belonging to the GENERAL BAPTIST SOCIETY. For Particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH CREIGHTON, or
3 GEORGE TEW.

FOUND in my Shop, one Quarter of a FIFTY POUNDS BILL. Whoever has lost it, and will pay for this Advertisement, may receive it, by applying to JOHN GOWRLAY,

Shoemaker, in Broad-street.

Ferguson's Swamp, St. John's Parish, June 1, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, the three following NEGROES, viz. JUPITER, TOBY, and MAURIS: Jupiter is a little short Fellow, of a black Complexion, round bellied, not this Country born, but has been many Years in it, and is about 40 Years old.—Toby, is about five Feet high, of a yellowish Cast, round, and very hairy about the Face:—He had Iron Clogs on both his Legs when he absconded, is this Country born, about 55 Years old; both of them speak very good English, are Field-Slaves, and well known in St. *John's* Parish: It is thought they will make to their old Range, *Winyah* and *Black-Mingo*.—Mauris, is a Lad about 18 Years old, tall, and well made; of a yellowish Complexion, country born, and is supposed to be harboured at Doctor *Chandler's* Plantation, near *Dorchester*, as he has a Mother and other Relations there:—Each of them had on when they went away, Osnabrug Shirts, Trowsers, and Breeches of white Plains.——Whoever apprehends the above Runaways, and will deliver them to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, in *Charles-Town*, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency for each:—Or, if any white Person can give Information of their being harboured by such, a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be given, on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, and TWENTY POUNDS, if by a Negro; to be paid by BLAKE-LEAY WHITE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLINE's, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HACKLE.

THOMAS TURNER,

NOTARY-PUBLIC *and* CONVEYANCER,

INFORMS his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed his OFFICE from *Beresford's* Alley, next Door to *Timothy's* late Printing-Office, on the BAY, and hopes for a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. Two or three GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING declined the Constable's Business, and, being appointed one of the Wood and Coal-Measurers, would be much obliged to his Friends that may be pleased to employ him in that Way; who may depend on being served with the greatest Care and Punctuality, and with the quickest Dispatch.

ZACHARIAH BLACKLIDGE.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A LEASE of seventeen Years to come from the 12th of *October* next, of two Houses in *King-Street*, on the South Side of the Old Jail, subject to a yearly Rent of 18*l.* 10*s.* One of them now rented at 150*l.* a Year, the other at 120*l.* and in excellent Repair. Any Person desirous to become a Purchaser, may treat with CHRISTOPHER HOLSON.

AS little Notice has been hitherto taken of an Advertisement, desiring all Persons indebted to me to make immediate Payment; This is therefore to acquaint those whom it may concern, that I have placed my Books in the Hands of JOHN SCOTT, Esq; Attorney at Law, in order that all Accounts may be sued for without Distinction; and that those to whom I am anywise indebted may apply to the said Gentleman for Payment.

JAMES PURCELL.

MARCH 4, 1775.

ADAM WESTON, informes me of a gray GELDING, about 10 Years old, 13¼ Hands high, branded upon the Mounting Shoulder $\frac{W}{M}$, and off Shoulder JH in one.

GEORGE NIXON, being discharged from our Employ, we request every Person not to trust him on our Account; and those indebted to us, not to pay him any Monies.

ALEXANDER GILLON,
June 26th, 1775. JOHN SPLATT CRIPPS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pocket, on the Second Day of June Instant, a large new red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Silver Clasps; containing a Memorandum-Book, Bills of Money, Notes of Hand, and accepted Orders for Money, particularly a One Hundred Pounds Bill, on the Back of which was the Ballance of an Accompt, with sundry other smaller Bills.—The Subscriber does request the Favour, that if any Notes and Orders should be offered to demand Payment, to stop them, and to give him Notice of the same: I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any Person that will give Information of the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice. If the Pocket-Book be returned, with the Contents that were therein, no Questions will be asked.

DANIEL GREENLAND.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE,

July 19, 1774. A new Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SMART, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 12 Inches high, his right Hand scorched, and Fingers drawed up, and has lost the first Joint of his Fore-Finger on the left Hand; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, bound with blue. Taken up at *Ancha Township*, 90 Miles from Town.

August 6, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is BERESFORD, and his Master's Name JEMMY; he is about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and Scars across his Arms and Body, as if he had been whipped; he has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at WILLIAM STERLING's Plantation, at *Pocotaligo*, 75 Miles from Town.

September 30, 1774. A new Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is 5 Feet 11 Inches high, has lost the small Toe of his left Foot, has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket, and brought with him a Blanket. Taken up at LANUE's Ferry, 53 Miles from Town.

November 10, 1774. A new negro Wench, of the COROMANTEE Country, says her Name is DIANA, but cannot tell her Master's Name; she is about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Scar on the End of her Nose, pitted with the Small-Pox, has blue Beads round her Neck, and has on an Osnabrugs Jacket, and white Woollen Petticoat.

February 22, 1775 A Negro Man, says his Name is HARRY, but cannot tell his Country nor his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has his Country Marks down each Side of his Cheeks, his left Arm is very much marked, and his left Ear bored; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

February 22, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is JACK, and his Master's Name PILLECROW; he is 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has his Country Marks on each of his Cheeks, and down his Back, and has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at FRANCIS ROSE's Plantation, 14 Miles from Town.

April 13, 1775. A Negro Man, of the CONGO Country, says his Name is JOE, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, branded on the right Arm S-E, and has his Country Marks on his Forehead and Arm, where he is branded; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches. Taken up at *Combahee*, 52 Miles from Town.

May 30, 1775. A Negro Man, of the PAPAW Country, says his Name is CATO, and that he belongs to BENJAMIN WARD; he is about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his Forehead, and a squint Look with his left Eye; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up in Town.

June 6, 1775. A Negro Man, of the ANGOLA Country, says his Name is JEMMY, but cannot tell his Master's Name; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has his Country Marks on both his Sides, and branded on his left Breast $\frac{JO}{S}$; has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 52 Miles from Town.

July 20, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is BRAM, and that he belongs to one JOHN MATNICOLAS; he is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, country born, speaks very good English, and is pitted with the Small Pox; has on a yellow Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up 33 Miles from Town.

July 21, 1775. A Negro Girl, Country born, says her Name is MASHEY, and that she belongs to one ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; she is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, has been burnt across her Fingers and her right Arm, has her right Ear bored, and has on a blue Petticoat. Taken up at *Ashley-Ferry*, 10 Miles from Town.

August 3, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is TOM, and his Master's Name WILLIAM SANDERS; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, appears as if he was burnt on his right Side and hit on his left Breast, and brought with him two Blankets. Taken up at the *Four-Holes*, 40 Miles from Town.

August 5, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and his Master's Name BARNET; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has his Country Marks down both Sides of his Cheeks, both Ears bored, and has on a blue Negro Cloth Jacket and Breeches. Taken up at Watboo, 32 Miles from Town.

August 12, 1775. A Negro Man, says his Name is SANGO, and his Master's Name DANIEL STUART; he is about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, has a Scar over his right Eye, and a Brand on his left Breast, but it cannot be made out; has on a green Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers. Taken up at *Goose-Creek*, 23 Miles from Town.

August 21, 1775. A Negro Man, of the GUINEA Country, says his Name is SAMPSON, and that he belongs to one JAMES BOOMER; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has his Country Marks on his left Breast, and all over his Belly, and is branded on his Back, but it cannot be made out; has on a Negro Cloth Jacket and Trowsers:—Taken up at *Saluda* River, 95 Miles from Town.

September 2, 1775. A Negro Man, country born, says his Name is JACK, and that he belongs to Capt. NEVEL, of the Brig *Friendship*; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has lost two of his Fore-Teeth, and speaks very good English; has on a white Woollen Jacket, and black Breeches. Taken up at *Edisto*, 35 Miles from Town. MICHAEL KALTEISEN, *Warden.*

To be Lett, on easy Terms,

THE UPPER PARTS of the HOUSE in which we now keep Store, containing six Rooms; together with the Kitchen and a Cellar. Apply to

3 w. BONNEAU & WILSON.